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INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

USSR

JESR

SUBJECT

Economic - Construction, public services

DATE OF

INFORMATION

1951 - 1952

HOW

PUBLISHED

Daily newspapers, semimontaly periodical

DATE DIST. 4 Jun 1952

WHERE PUBLISHED

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

SOURCE

PUBLISHED

22 May 1951 - 1 Apr 1951

LANGUAGE

SUPPLEMENT TO

REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM



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An allotment of 1,003,000,000 rubles is foreseen for the further expansion of housing and communal economy, for the improvement of towns, and for the repair of housing resources and communal enterprises in 1952 (.); 225 million rubles have been assigned for the capital repair of buildings in 1952.(2) Tens of kilometers of gas mains will be laid, and the gasification of 11,500 apartments will be completed in 1952. Liquid gas in cylinders will be used in the gasification of Knerson, Nikolayev, Kakhovka, and other cities.(1) There are now 42 communal laundries and 30 automatic laundries under house managements The 1952 plan calls for putting 90 automatic laundries into operation.(2) Twice as much as in 1951 has been allotted for the construction of water pipes and sewerage in 1952. New streetcar lines will be laid in Voroshilovgrad, Kramatorsk, and Stalino, and new trolly bus lines in Kiev and Odessa. The electric city transport enterprises of the Ukraine will receive 3 new streetcars and 50 new trolley buses. Criticisms have been directed against the course of construction. Since the executive committees of the local soviets have given inadequate attention to the construction of communal units in which they and the republic ministries have a share, the allotments for construction in Khar'kov, Kiev, Zaproozh ye, and Kherson have not been fully used. The capital construction plan was carried out unsatisfactorily in the first quarter 1952. Construction is going particularly badly in Khar kov, Odessa, Stalino, and Zaporo-

In 1951, the workers of Kiev received more than 103,000 square meters of living space, three new schools for 2,200 students, 25 new stores, and eight kindergartens. A planetarium has also been built (3), for disseminating scientific knowledge and antireligious propagands. It has a viewing room for 450 persons (5) Builders fell short of completing the 1951 construction plan, which they only fulfilled 47.8 percent, by failing to construct more than 30,000 square meters of living space.(4)

A great deal of construction work is going on along ulitse Kreshchatika, Kiev's main street. The main post office center, city soviet, and many other residential, administrative, and cultural buildings are being built on it.(ℓ)

The gasification of 11,000 apartments was completed in 1951, so that more than (1,000 apartments) in Kiev now use gas

More than 4° ,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks were covered with asphalt in Kiev in 1951. In January 1952, two transformer substations were completed which will supply electricity to 600 lights suspended from metal poles along the emoankment of the Dneyr. The foundation for a third substation has been laid near the Navodnitskiy pridge. Work on a 6-kilometer-long road along the right bank of the Dneyr continues: It is an extension of the old road.(7)

According to the 1952 plan, 150 residential, administrative, and other buildings are to go up in Kiev. The gas betwork will be expanded by more than 25 kilometers, and an additional 4,000 apartments will receive natural gas. In this way the basic gasification of the Ukrainian capital will be completed. A new trolley bus line will connect Kiev with the airport (6)

The 1951 plan for capital repairs was not fulfilled in Volym' Oblast, and the quality of repair jobs was poor A(1)

In Chernovitsy Chlast, the 1951 plan for capital repair was not fulfilled, and the quality of repair [obs was low...]) The gasification of houses is being carried out in Chernovitsy with the aid of gas sylinders. Some 300 apartments have already been gasified, and the 1959 plan rails for the gasification of 500 apartments.

50X1-HUM



- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTIDENTIAL

The gas network of Berdithev has expanded, with the gasification of more than 1,100 apartments completed and a beginning made on converting heating stoves to gas. In 1952, gasification is to include no less than 300 new apartments.(9)

In Khar'kov, the construction of a new building of the Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy is under way on ploshchad' Dzerzhinskogo. The volume of the building is to exceed 300,000 cubic meters, and the height of the central tower, which is to be growned with a gilded spire, is to be 1 floors. The structure is to be finished in 1955.(10)

Comfortable ZIS-155 busses travel on all the main routes of Kirovograd, where regular runs recently began along the Kirovograd-Znamenka-Aleksandriya route. The city motor transport office will receive 15 busses in 1952.(11)

Twice as much is being spent on the improvement of Kremenchug in 1952 than in 1951. A 125-apartment house is being restored on ulits. Lenina, while the construction of residential houses along ulitsa Karl Liebknecht is being tompleted. New houses are being built for workers of the Kryukovskiy Car Building Plant, tobacco factory, electric station, and others. A palace of culture for railroad workers, which includes an auditorium for 500, is being completed in 1952, and the electric network and water mains are also undergoing expansion. Some 40,000 square meters of sidewark are to be repaired and covered with asphalt. A second water supply station is being built on Lelenyy Ostrov (12)

The housing resources of Dneproducturinsk, which grew up in the First Five-Year Plan period and is now one of the larger industrial centers of the Ukrainian new streets in town include. Tagil skaya ulitsa, Novaya ulitsa, Kadrovaya ulitsa, and ulitsa Matrosova.(13)

50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

certain ministries and administrations, the failure of Giprograd (Ukrainian State Institute of City Planning) to study and meet local demands, and the interest of too many industries and administrations in town planning. There are 50 planning organizations in Stalino Oblast subordinate to different ministries and administrations, each of which is only interested in one part of the town. The Academy of Architecture USSR gives very little attention to construction in the Donbass, while the Committee for Architectural Affairs of the Council of Ministers USSR has offered no answers.(17)

The town of Krasnodon, where whole blocks of new houses are springing up, improves from year to year. More than 30 residential houses, a secondary school, a dispensary, and kindergartens are to be built in 1952, while a new stadium and a reservoir will also be put in use.(19)

In Gorlovka, 50,000 square meters of living space, six school buildings, a theater, and a palace of culture for the workers of the coke chemical plant were completed in 1951. The 1952 plan calls for the construction of 60,000 square meters of living space, primarily in multistory houses, and clubs for a number of mines. More than 17 million rubles have been allotted for the improvement of the town.

In Makeyevka, 73,000 square meters of living space, 5 schools, 2 clubs, 16 day nurseries and kindergartens, and 17 restaurants and stores were put into use in 1951. About 1,000 buildings are now being built in the center of town and in workers' settlements, while a small town is growing up near Makeyevka for the workers and specialists of the Plant imeni Kirova. Some 120,000 square meters of living space will be put in use in 1952.(20)

More than 2 million square meters of new living space have been built in Stalino Oblast in the postwar years.(17) A new 7.7-kilometers-long trolley bus line has been built between the center of Stalino and the station.(2)

The city of Zaporozh'ye, which is widely scattered on the left bank of the Dnepr, consists of an old and a new part.(21) In 1951, new buildings sprung up settlement. Builders of the South Ukrainian Canal were settled in blocks of residential houses on Orekhovskoye shosse and in Dmitrovskiy settlement. The administrative building for Ukrovodstroy is being built in the center of town near ploshchad' Svobody.(22)

More than 100,000 square meters of living space must be built for the miners, metallurgists, and machine builders of Krivoy Rog. At present, seven workers' clubs, a palace of culture, a movie theater, seven secondary schools, two polyclinics, two children's health camps, and a sanatorium for miners are under construction, while the laying of new sewage and water mains, and the asphalting of roads and sidewalks continue.(1)

The master plan for civil construction in Novaya Kakhovka is being completed early with the construction of 1° multiapartment houses. The construction of a central concrete plant has begun not far from the future Kakhovka GES. Its 20 concrete mixers with a capacity of 2,400 liters each are to produce several thousand cubic meters of concrete every 24 hours.(23)

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- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM



CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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- E N D -

- 5 -

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